

MASON'S
 O.K. SACCE,
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 SACCE,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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 Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR

WISEMAN'S

Orchestra

12.45, 4.30 and 7.30

No. 18,860.

號十六百八千八萬一第

日八十二月九年午戊

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1918.

五拜禮 號一月一十年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
 In Casks 375 lbs. net
 In Bags 350 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 General Managers 1463

CAPE WHITE WINES.

DRAKENSTEIN

JAGGER CUP

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J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.,
 CAPE TOWN.

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Photographic Goods of Every Description
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging
 Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK-DAY.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 12.00 p.m.	" " " "
12.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	" " " "
1.30 " to 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 8.00 " "	Every 15 "
8.00 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " to 9.30 p.m.	" " " "
9.30 " to 10 p.m.	" " " "
10 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	" " " "
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	" " " "
11.45 p.m. to 12.00 Midnight.	" " " "

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.00 " to 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.30 p.m.	" " " "
1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" " " "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " to 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 7.00 " "	" " " "
7.00 " to 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " to 8.30 p.m.	" " " "
8.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.	" " " "
10 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	" " " "
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	" " " "

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
 Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
 Voeux Road Central.
 Season and special tickets available for all
 cars not already full running at the time
 stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
 for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
 tion at the Company's Office. No Season
 ticket will be issued until payment therefor
 has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
 or Comproadors Order representing Bank
 Notes.

WHEAT D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
 General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 5 Local a.m.	No. 4 Through Express p.m.	No. 3 Local p.m.	No. 2 Through Express p.m.	No. 1 Local p.m.	No. 12 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 10 Through Express p.m.	No. 9 Local p.m.	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express p.m.	No. 5 Local p.m.
CANTON (Chi Sha Tui)	dep.	7.30		8.15		9.00		9.45		10.30		11.15		12.00		12.45	
WATERLOO	dep.	7.45		8.30		9.15		10.00		10.45		11.30		12.15		13.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	7.55		8.40		9.25		10.10		10.55		11.40		12.25		13.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	8.05		8.50		9.35		10.20		11.05		11.50		12.35		13.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	8.15		9.00		9.45		10.30		11.15		12.00		12.45		13.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	8.25		9.10		9.55		10.40		11.25		12.10		12.55		13.40	
YIM TAI	dep.	8.35		9.20		10.05		10.50		11.35		12.20		13.05		13.50	
YIM TAI	dep.	8.45		9.30		10.15		11.00		11.45		12.30		13.15		14.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	8.55		9.40		10.25		11.10		11.55		12.40		13.25		14.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	9.05		9.50		10.35		11.20		12.05		12.50		13.35		14.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	9.15		10.00		10.45		11.30		12.15		13.00		13.45		14.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	9.25		10.10		10.55		11.40		12.25		13.10		13.55		14.40	
YIM TAI	dep.	9.35		10.20		11.05		11.50		12.35		13.20		14.05		14.50	
YIM TAI	dep.	9.45		10.30		11.15		12.00		12.45		13.30		14.15		15.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	9.55		10.40		11.25		12.10		12.55		13.40		14.25		15.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	10.05		10.50		11.35		12.20		13.05		13.50		14.35		15.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	10.15		11.00		11.45		12.30		13.15		14.00		14.45		15.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	10.25		11.10		11.55		12.40		13.25		14.10		14.55		15.40	
YIM TAI	dep.	10.35		11.20		12.05		12.50		13.35		14.20		15.05		15.50	
YIM TAI	dep.	10.45		11.30		12.15		13.00		13.45		14.30		15.15		16.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	10.55		11.40		12.25		13.10		13.55		14.40		15.25		16.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	11.05		11.50		12.35		13.20		14.05		14.50		15.35		16.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	11.15		12.00		12.45		13.30		14.15		15.00		15.45		16.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	11.25		12.10		12.55		13.40		14.25		15.10		15.55		16.40	
YIM TAI	dep.	11.35		12.20		13.05		13.50		14.35		15.20		16.05		16.50	
YIM TAI	dep.	11.45		12.30		13.15		14.00		14.45		15.30		16.15		17.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	11.55		12.40		13.25		14.10		14.55		15.40		16.25		17.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	12.05		12.50		13.35		14.20		15.05		15.50		16.35		17.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	12.15		13.00		13.45		14.30		15.15		16.00		16.45		17.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	12.25		13.10		13.55		14.40		15.25		16.10		16.55		17.40	
YIM TAI	dep.	12.35		13.20		14.05		14.50		15.35		16.20		17.05		17.50	
YIM TAI	dep.	12.45		13.30		14.15		15.00		15.45		16.30		17.15		18.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	12.55		13.40		14.25		15.10		15.55		16.40		17.25		18.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	13.05		13.50		14.35		15.20		16.05		16.50		17.35		18.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	13.15		14.00		14.45		15.30		16.15		17.00		17.45		18.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	13.25		14.10		14.55		15.40		16.25		17.10		17.55		18.40	
YIM TAI	dep.	13.35		14.20		15.05		15.50		16.35		17.20		18.05		18.50	
YIM TAI	dep.	13.45		14.30		15.15		16.00		16.45		17.30		18.15		19.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	13.55		14.40		15.25		16.10		16.55		17.40		18.25		19.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	14.05		14.50		15.35		16.20		17.05		17.50		18.35		19.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	14.15		15.00		15.45		16.30		17.15		18.00		18.45		19.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	14.25		15.10		15.55		16.40		17.25		18.10		18.55		19.40	
YIM TAI	dep.	14.35		15.20		16.05		16.50		17.35		18.20		19.05		19.50	
YIM TAI	dep.	14.45		15.30		16.15		17.00		17.45		18.30		19.15		20.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	14.55		15.40		16.25		17.10		17.55		18.40		19.25		20.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	15.05		15.50		16.35		17.20		18.05		18.50		19.35		20.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	15.15		16.00		16.45		17.30		18.15		19.00		19.45		20.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	15.25		16.10		16.55		17.40		18.25		19.10		19.55		20.40	
YIM TAI	dep.	15.35		16.20		17.05		17.50		18.35		19.20		20.05		20.50	
YIM TAI	dep.	15.45		16.30		17.15		18.00		18.45		19.30		20.15		21.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	15.55		16.40		17.25		18.10		18.55		19.40		20.25		21.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	16.05		16.50		17.35		18.20		19.05		19.50		20.35		21.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	16.15		17.00		17.45		18.30		19.15		20.00		20.45		21.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	16.25		17.10		17.55		18.40		19.25		20.10		20.55		21.40	
YIM TAI	dep.	16.35		17.20		18.05		18.50		19.35		20.20		21.05		21.50	
YIM TAI	dep.	16.45		17.30		18.15		19.00		19.45		20.30		21.15		22.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	16.55		17.40		18.25		19.10		19.55		20.40		21.25		22.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	17.05		17.50		18.35		19.20		20.05		20.50		21.35		22.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	17.15		18.00		18.45		19.30		20.15		21.00		21.45		22.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	17.25		18.10		18.55		19.40		20.25		21.10		21.55		22.40	
YIM TAI	dep.	17.35		18.20		19.05		19.50		20.35		21.20		22.05		22.50	
YIM TAI	dep.	17.45		18.30		19.15		20.00		20.45		21.30		22.15		23.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	17.55		18.40		19.25		20.10		20.55		21.40		22.25		23.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	18.05		18.50		19.35		20.20		21.05		21.50		22.35		23.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	18.15		19.00		19.45		20.30		21.15		22.00		22.45		23.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	18.25		19.10		19.55		20.40		21.25		22.10		22.55		23.40	
YIM TAI	dep.	18.35		19.20		20.05		20.50		21.35		22.20		23.05		23.50	
YIM TAI	dep.	18.45		19.30		20.15		21.00		21.45		22.30		23.15		24.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	18.55		19.40		20.25		21.10		21.55		22.40		23.25		24.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	19.05		19.50		20.35		21.20		22.05		22.50		23.35		24.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	19.15		20.00		20.45		21.30		22.15		23.00		23.45		24.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	19.25		20.10		20.55		21.40		22.25		23.10		23.55		24.40	
YIM TAI	dep.	19.35		20.20		21.05		21.50		22.35		23.20		24.05		24.50	
YIM TAI	dep.	19.45		20.30		21.15		22.00		22.45		23.30		24.15		25.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	19.55		20.40		21.25		22.10		22.55		23.40		24.25		25.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	20.05		20.50		21.35		22.20		23.05		23.50		24.35		25.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	20.15		21.00		21.45		22.30		23.15		24.00		24.45		25.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	20.25		21.10		21.55		22.40		23.25		24.10		24.55		25.40	
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YIM TAI	dep.	20.45		21.30		22.15		23.00		23.45		24.30		25.15		26.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	20.55		21.40		22.25		23.10		23.55		24.40		25.25		26.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	21.05		21.50		22.35		23.20		24.05		24.50		25.35		26.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	21.15		22.00		22.45		23.30		24.15		25.00		25.45		26.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	21.25		22.10		22.55		23.40		24.25		25.10		25.55		26.40	
YIM TAI	dep.	21.35		22.20		23.05		23.50		24.35		25.20		26.05		26.50	
YIM TAI	dep.	21.45		22.30		23.15		24.00		24.45		25.30		26.15		27.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	21.55		22.40		23.25		24.10		24.55		25.40		26.25		27.10	
YIM TAI	dep.	22.05		22.50		23.35		24.20		25.05		25.50		26.35		27.20	
YIM TAI	dep.	22.15		23.00		23.45		24.30		25.15		26.00		26.45		27.30	
YIM TAI	dep.	22.25		23.10		23.55		24.40		25.25		26.10		26.55		27.40	
YIM TAI	dep.	22.35		23.20		24.05		24.50		25.35		26.20		27.05		27.50	
YIM TAI	dep.	22.45		23.30		24.15		25.00		25.45		26.30		27.15		28.00	
YIM TAI	dep.	22.55		23.40		24.25		25.10		2							

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splendidly and does not shrink.

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SCIENCE IN INDUSTRY.
IMPORTANT EXHIBITION.

Though its title may not at first sight attract very greatly the "man in the street," in reality the British Scientific Products Exhibition, which was opened at King's College recently, possesses abundant interest for everybody. Here the mere layman can learn a vast amount concerning the remarkable way in which, by harnessing science to industry, British brains have overcome most of the difficulties that faced our manufacturers when war broke out. He will see amongst a great array of materials and finished articles many examples of products which in pre-war times we were content to buy from enemy firms, notwithstanding the fact that some of them were of vital importance to our industries. He will gather also that, thanks to what Professor R.A. Gregory, one of the leading organizers of the exhibition, calls the "triple alliance"—the alliance, that is to say, of the scientific discoverer, progressive manufacturer, and skilled operative—our former unhappy dependence on the efforts of German producers has disappeared. We can now make for ourselves articles of prime necessity which we used to get from Germany or Austria, and make them quite as well. That is the story which the exhibition has to tell.

The developments which have taken place in aircraft construction under the stress of war are most clearly demonstrated, and one may get a very fair idea of the improvements effected in present-day aeroplanes as compared with those which our flying men had to handle when the British Expeditionary Force first crossed the Channel. An aeroplane, of course, is a thing of multitudinous parts, and the magnets ranks amongst the most important of its fittings. Before the war the Germans had practically a monopoly in the manufacture of this article, both for car and aeroplane use. To-day nine British firms are engaged in the work, and during the last four years hundreds of thousands of magnets have been produced in this country alone. Moreover, experts say that the home-made magnet is now as good as, or even superior to, the previously imported Bosch machine.

A GREAT AWAKENING.
Another section of the exhibition which illustrates in a striking manner the great advance our manufacturers have made during the war period is that devoted to the glass industry. It is a section in the industry a great awakening, and a well-known authority on the subject does not hesitate to describe the achievements of British glass manufacturers as "triumphs." The exhibition affords an excellent illustration of the results of their enterprise, which are particularly noteworthy as regards optical glass and chemical glass.

It is fitting that the organizers should have arranged also for a comprehensive display of the products of the British dye industry. The story of our difficulties in the early days of the war owing to the shutting down of German supplies is well-known, and it is well that the public should be afforded an opportunity of judging the progress of British firms in their efforts to make this country independent of Germany of master of dyes. The attention of visitors to the exhibition is called to the fact that "not only have the few small firms that were in existence before the war increased and extended their production, but many others also have come into being, so that there are now about twenty-two concerns engaged in this industry, whereas before the war their number could have been reckoned almost on the fingers of one hand." As regards chemicals, physical appliances, electrical apparatus, optical instruments, porcelain, photographic materials, measuring instruments, and textile fabrics the exhibition fulfils a similarly useful purpose by furnishing ample proof that our manufacturers can supply articles of the finest quality which in other days were sold all too freely in the home market with the obnoxious label "made in Germany."

There was a numerous attendance at the opening ceremony, which was performed by Lord Sydenham, as president of the guild. After speaking of the splendid achievements of our Navy and Army, he said that if in a military sense we were unready at the outset for the great conflict which was forced upon us, we were almost worse prepared to cope with the vast output required to supply our fighting forces. The Germans had designedly penetrated deeply into our whole commercial system, and had even obtained control of some of our most important key industries. To-day, however, it could fairly be said that there was not a single branch of the industries of war in which we could not beat the Germans. That was a very fine achievement, and we could draw from it, if we would, lessons of the highest importance for the future. Our key industries must never again be in foreign hands. (Cheers.) Our commercial system must never again be penetrated by German influences. That we could secure, by sound legislation, and he did not see, nearly enough of such legislation at present. (Cheers.)

SMITH'S INVENTIVE POWER.
We have never been lacking in inventive power. Most of the so-called German inventions came from British brains, and were developed by British research. But the Germans turned those inventions to the fullest possible account, whilst we neglected the gifts of some of our greatest scientists, and failed to apply them to the national advantage. Few people realized what had been done by our men of science during this war, when, for the first time, they were called in to help to save the Empire from destruction. The King, who had been foremost since the war began in inspiring his people (cheers) had graciously signified his interest in the exhibition, which, it was hoped, would be only the first of a number of enterprises of a similar kind. Two factories were operating to bring the victory we could now see before us. The first was

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

CANTON, October 31st.

IMENDING SURRENDER OF LUNG'S TROOPS.
Commander Shun Hung-ying has reported that, in accordance with the British Consul's request, he has ordered an armistice on the Hoihow front, in order to give time to Lung's troops to surrender. The Canton forces are now at a distance of about 30 miles from Kingchow city, and the terms of surrender are being discussed.

WE are informed that a certain merchant has offered \$8,000,000 for the continuation of Fan-Tan gambling in the province.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Public Works Department has announced that the work of building a wide road in the city has been begun, and will result in a great improvement to traffic.

WE are informed that the construction of a new-bund on the Honam side is proposed and surveys are in progress.

COMMAND OF SHU-HING TROOPS.

The Tsuchun's proposal to offer the command of the Shu-Hing troops to the Civil Governor, Chak Wong, has been carried out. The seals of the Chief and Assistant Commanders have been given to Chak and his assistant respectively.

THE YUNNAN TROOPS.

The Yunnan troops in Ying-Tak have received instructions to proceed to Samshui. They have seized more than 100 junks for their transportation, and the people of Samshui are alarmed.

LI Kan-yuen, commander of the Yunnan troops has reported that about 200 Cantonese soldiers have deserted with their arms. He adds that many other soldiers have followed this example, as none of the deserters was arrested.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

DISCIPLINE BOARD.

The following is to be inserted on page 45 of the D.O. Book in continuation of D.O. 64 (2). No Superintendent or Inspector after receiving notice to attend a Disciplinary Board shall absent himself therefrom without the permission of the presiding Superintendent.

RISKS AND AMMUNITION.

The words "and Friday" in the 4th line of D.O. 20 (2) page 22, are to be deleted.

WINTER UNIFORM.

All ranks are ordered to parade at Headquarters Club as detailed below. Blue uniform, belt, cap and cover. No other equipment need be carried.

Monday, November 4th:—
5.30 p.m.—No. 7 Platoon.
6.00 p.m.—No. 8 Platoon.
Tuesday, November 5th:—
5.30 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon and Band.
6.00 p.m.—No. 4 Platoon.
Wednesday, November 6th:—
5.30 p.m.—No. 5 Platoon and Ambulance.
6.00 p.m.—No. 6 Platoon.
Thursday, November 7th:—
5.30 p.m.—No. 2 Platoon.
6.00 p.m.—Buglers and Drummers.
Friday, November 8th:—
5.30 p.m.—No. 1 Platoon.
6.00 p.m.—Mounted Police.
Stores officers will attend these parades. Members not in possession of winter uniform need not attend. They will make written application through their Unit Commanders for an issue of uniform.

DISMISSED.

The following Constables are dismissed: 110 Chan Wai Ling, 179 Wong Tat Chuen, 203 Lam Kai Chi, and 243 Chan Shui Kwong.

October 31st, 1918.

The splendid gallantry and devotion of our men on the sea, on land, and in the air, and the other way the resourcefulness and hard work of men and women at home, which had enabled us to supply our Forces with the best weapons science could provide. If when victory came we diligently applied all that resourcefulness to the arts of peace we would be able to re-create a national prosperity on a broader and more enduring basis than that on which it had rested in the past. (Cheers.)

In a lecture, last evening, Sir William Tilden said that English people had every right to be proud of the exhibition. The research worker required the same facilities as those made use of by the detective in search of a criminal. He needed some modicum of knowledge, and then he must apply his mind to it. A much larger number of trained, skilled physicists and chemists was required to do the work demanded by the industrial community. The Government had instituted investigations with regard to the best process of bringing into use the nitrogen of the air, and combining it with hydrogen gas in order to produce ammonia. Every owner of a plot of land was asking for sulphate of ammonia, and the Government was about to establish a large installation of the necessary plant. This was only one instance of the need for research workers.

He added that he hoped public opinion would compel the great schools to revise their curriculum, for, at present, about twenty-five hours weekly were given to literature and about two hours to science.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, October 23rd.

THE GOLD BRICK SCHEME.

Tsao Ju-lin's money-making project, the gold note issue, seems to have been checked—at least for the moment. The Allied Ministers let it be known that, so far from their approval having not been given to the scheme, as reported by the Acting Minister of Finance, they objected to it most strongly. America, though not associated with the Quadruple Group, also protested against not being consulted with reference to any currency reform, pointing out that this was contrary to China's engagements with the United States Government. Consequently, the Acting Premier felt called upon to announce that the scheme has been postponed temporarily. Tsao Ju-lin still adheres to his contention that the Quadruple Group of Bankers has no right to interfere as the matter is a domestic one—a view which it is difficult to understand. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Quadruple Bankers have applied for a renewal of the extension given under the Currency Loan of 1911, which expired on October 14th. Two meetings have been held between the Bank's representatives and the Minister of Finance, but no result has been reported.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Much criticism is being directed against the reported action of Japan in seeking to obtain unusual concessions from China in return for the cancellation of the Boxer Indemnity due by China. It is alleged that Japan wishes, as a precedent condition, that China should agree to the formulation of her wishes to be submitted to the forthcoming Peace Conference, with the assistance of Japanese advisers, and that the Chinese delegates to the Conference should act under the advice of Japan in respect to the policy to be adopted. Moreover, China should agree not to borrow money during the war from any other country but Japan, which should be allowed, also, to import minerals and cotton from China freely. The Japanese Legation deny all knowledge of such contemplated action, but their denials in respect of Japanese action in this country have lost their value. "Knowing the supineness of the Government and the unscrupulousness of certain members of the Cabinet," the Japanese may well consider such a scheme practical. At any rate, most foreigners have little doubt that the attempt is being made. Whether it will succeed is another matter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AMITY.

Anglo-American amity was expressed in the unanimous approval at the first annual meeting of the Anglo-American Association of the rules drafted which provide for social intercourse and the pursuit of common aims. Monday's meeting was admirably conducted and augurs well for the success of the new association, which hopes that other British and American communities will follow the lead of Peking in this respect.

CHANG HSIU.

This old warrior, who carried through the short-lived imperial restoration of last year in Peking and has since been a refugee in the Netherlands Legation, has been pardoned. His friends have been working for this end for some time, and it was known that it would be achieved in time. Most people, however, regard the present as an inopportune moment, as it strengthens the Southern suspicions that the Northern leaders are monarchists at heart. The pardon, it is believed, has been delayed because Chang Hsiu threatened to make exposures which would show the complicity of the Tsuchun in the Imperial Restoration. Chang, however, did not know that the documents upon which he relied are in the archives of the French Legation.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Recognising the hostility of the pacifists in Parliament to his election as Vice-President, General Tsao-Kun has announced that he has no wish for the position. A "number one" Chinoh decoration may afford some compensation.

PERSONAL.

To-day is the official celebration of the birthday of the President, and officials and foreigners have made ceremonial calls at the Palace to-day. His Excellency declined all presents.

The Diplomatic Body is being entertained to dinner by the President this week. Other entertainments are to follow.

I hear that 100 German families in North China are to be interned on Friday. We will believe it when we see it. This morning I was informed that a special car had been placed on the Peking-Hankow railway every morning this week for the transportation of Germans to the internment camp, but that none had been transported so far.

LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCK-SMITHS

IRATE FATHER AND OBSTINATE LOVERS.

SEQUEL AT THE POLICE COURT.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Wong Kwong-sam, a fortune-teller, was charged, on remand, with eloping with a young Chinese girl without the consent of her parents.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Complainant, a Chinese teacher, stated that on October 15th his daughter told him that she would like to go to the country to see her mother. He intended to send an amah to see her on to the steamer but the girl was opposed to this and went alone. He learnt subsequently that she had eloped with defendant.

Questioned by Mr. Gardiner, witness stated that he had always treated his daughter well, though he used to rebuke her when she was slack with her studies. Defendant was a frequent visitor to his house in Hongkong, and on the last occasion had stayed till Oct. 13th.

Mr. Gardiner stated that the girl had a maternal uncle in Hongkong and had probably told him her intentions. She was afraid to tell her father as he was very strict.

The girl stated that she was twenty-two years of age.

Complainant here interposed, stating that if she were over twenty-one years of age she would be no longer under her parents' jurisdiction and could marry without their consent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, the girl stated that she had cultivated defendant's acquaintance in her father's house. When she left her home she went to the Ping On Chan boarding house, where the defendant resided. Her father had reproved her on the night previous to her departure, and told her that she must go back to the country. She went to the wharf, expecting to find her maternal aunt there, and, failing to do so, she went to the boarding-house, where she met the defendant. He advised her to return to her father and threatened to write to him, but she refused to do as he suggested and scolded him. The girl said she was willing to marry defendant.

Mr. Gardiner observed that his client was also willing to marry the girl, and he suggested that they be allowed to marry and live happily ever after.

The defendant stated that he was willing to marry the girl. She would follow him wherever he went and would be content even if they lived on *conjee*.

Mr. Wolfe: If that is so why could it not be done in the regular manner? Defendant: I have already proposed marriage to her maternal uncle.

Did you ever tell her father you wished to marry her?—Yes, I did propose it by way of a joke.

How did he receive the joke?—He said he would marry her to anyone who could sustain her.

Are you married?—My wife is dead, she died about ten or fifteen years ago.

Defendant went on to state that the girl had tended him during an illness in spite of her father's remonstrances.

Complainant, in an outburst of anger, declared that defendant was a bad character and had been imprisoned in Canton. He had given his daughter some drug to make her willing to abandon all and follow him.

Mr. Gardiner observed that this was an incriminating statement.

Mr. A. E. Wood, of the Chinese secretariat, asked the Magistrate for a remand, in order that he might consult the Committee of the Po Leung Kok on the matter.

Mr. Wolfe accordingly adjourned the case till Monday.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

C.C. v. R.E.

The following will represent the Club on their ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), E. M. Austin, F. J. de Rome, D. E. Donnelly, Capt. Gray, M. M. Mass, Capt. Murray, F. Sutton, F. Syme Thomson, E. R. Thomas, and R. P. Thrusfield.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. R.G.A.

The following players have been selected to represent the Hongkong F.C. in the United Service League match with the R.G.A. to-morrow at 4.30 p.m. on the Club ground:—G. Gerrard, F. W. Black and J. McCubbin, W. Hamilton, J. Stewart, and J. D. Carriers; J. Baumann, T. L. Knight, D. Biechelmann, H. McTavish, and T. Jennings. Reserve:—E. Rice.

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AT 4 P.M.

Doors Open 3 p.m.

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SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS AND PERFORMING PONIES.

Our Managerie consists of

Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Emu, Zebra,

Wallaby, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, etc.

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Full Box, Six Seats... \$15.00 Second Chairs... \$1.50

Single Seats, Box... 2.00 Stalls... 1.00

First Chairs... 2.00 Gallery... 50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the \$1 & \$1.50 seats.

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[2564]

"OUR DAY"

SUBSTANTIAL CHINESE CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUND.
[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I attach for the favour of publication a letter from the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, covering a contribution of \$26,321.99 from the Chinese community towards the Funds of "Our Day."—Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX,
(Hon. Secretary, War Charities.)
Hongkong, 31st October, 1918.
[Copy.]

Sir,—Our "Day" Fund—I beg to enclose a cheque for the sum of \$26,321.99, being net proceeds from a series of theatrical performances in aid of the above Fund, inaugurated by a Chinese Working Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and myself.

The Committee desire to place on record their best thanks for the valuable assistance received from various quarters, to which the success of the undertaking was due. Amongst others, they are indebted to:

1.—The following ladies and gentlemen for taking boxes at the theatre at prices set opposite to their names.

Mrs. Chan Kang-yu	2 boxes \$500
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak	1 box 400
Hon. Mr. Ho Fook	400
Hon. Mr. Chan Kai-ming	400
Lady Ho Tung	400
Mr. Xung Tai-mind	400
Mr. Yuen Sui-ting	400
Mr. Ching Tung	400
Mr. Mok Keng-sang	400
Mr. Kwok Su-lau	400
Mr. Lo Shun-wan	400
Mr. H. P. White	300
Messrs. Benjamin & Potts	300
Mrs. Ho Fook	300
Mr. Chan Shik-shan	300
Mr. Chan Poon-sien	300
Mr. Wong Kam-yuk	300
Mr. Chiu U-tin	300
Mr. Look Poon-shan	300
Mr. H. M. H. Nemassee	300
Messrs. Li Pok-wai and Li Yik-min	300
Mr. Lau Sing-ju	300
Hon. Mr. Eu Tong-sen	300
Messrs. U. Rumjahn and Yuen Hang-ku	300
Mr. Mok Ching-kong	300
Messrs. Moxon & Taylor	200
Wright & Hornby	200
Logan & Co.	200
E. Ellis & Co.	200
Basto & Co.	200
Mr. Ho Kom-tong	200
Mr. Chau Tung-sang	200
Mr. Chan Cheuk-hing	200
Mr. Shum Pak-ming	200
Messrs. Choy Hing and Choy Cheong	200

2.—Messrs. Worcester, Lammett & Silva for contributing \$100 to the Fund.

3.—The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., and the China Navigation Co., Ltd., for carrying three theatrical troupes from Canton and back at half fare.

4.—The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., for supplying electric current free.

5.—Messrs. Chun Kang-yu, Ho Kwong and Ying Lan-ting for selling boxes at the theatre.

6.—Mr. Wong Woon-tong, otherwise known as Chiu Lai-sung, a famous actor, for taking part in the performances of the "Chiu" troupe, free of remuneration, and Messrs. Ho Kom-tong and Choy Wing-nam for inducing him to do so.

7.—The proprietor of the Keng Pa-yang troupe for allowing his troupe to play for two days and two nights free of charge, and the proprietor of the Kwan Fong Yim-yang troupe for promising to place the services of his troupe at the disposal of the Committee for two days and two nights free, as soon as the members of the troupe, who have been laid up with influenza, are well enough to play.

8.—Messrs. Yiu Wa for providing electric-light fittings at half price.

9.—The To Yuen Restaurant for supplying light refreshments and handing over the proceeds (\$488.25) to the Fund.

10.—The Standard Oil Co. of New York for supplying ten cases of gasoline free.

11.—The Exile Garage for supplying motor-cars for conveying theatre-goers from the theatre at fixed rates, and handing over the receipts (\$213.50) to the Fund.

12.—The Chinese newspapers *Tsun Wan Po*, *Wah Po*, *Chung Ngai San Po*, *Kung Wo Po*, *Pai Kwong Po* and *Kwok So Po* for free advertisements.

13.—Messrs. The Sincere Co., The Sun Co., Wing On Co. and Chan Kwong Co. for supplying silk for decorations.

14.—Messrs. Sing Fook Kee for paper scrolls and decorations.

15.—Messrs. Sz Hop, Wo Hop, Tung Hop, and Shun Wo for erecting decorative bamboo stands and scaffolding.

16.—The Proprietor of the Tai Ping Theatre for letting the theatre at reduced rates.

17.—Messrs. Wing Chun Yuen, Fat Hing Yuen, Tsui Lam Yuen and Sam Sui Hing for lending flowers for decoration.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FINANCIAL RESULT OF "OUR DAY"

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Hon. Secretary of the War Charities, writes as follows in reference to the financial result of "Our Day" in the Colony:—

"In anticipation of the final report, the following partial details will be of interest.

"From the figures already obtained and estimated, it is anticipated that the net result for Our Day, 1918, will amount to about \$100,000—possibly a little more. The figures of Lady May's Rose Fund, the auction of Roses, and the Gymkhanas have already been published, but \$800 further must be added to the latter being the proceeds of tickets of admission sold in advance. The sale of roses on the morning of "Our Day" realized \$13,796.43, and a detailed list giving the contents of each tin will be published shortly. Details of the results obtained by other sections will be published from time to time when the figures are complete.

"The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have very kindly undertaken to remit up to \$100,000 at the rate of 3s. 6d. T.T. My Committee have directed me to express their appreciation of this concession, which gives material assistance to the Fund.

HOW MUCH TO THE "OUR DAY" FUND?

SEQUEL TO THE LAST GYMKHANA.

[CONTINUED.]

The running of "Marne" at the "Our Day" Gymkhana was the bone of contention. Mr. Kremer had ridden the pony both on Thursday and on Saturday and, to his own satisfaction at least, had got every ounce out of the animal without being able to win a race.

The disappointed owner of "Marne" (Mr. "Lux") had the temerity, however, to suggest that Mr. Kremer had not ridden to get the best out of "Marne"—for does not every owner believe that his pony is the best of the bunch?

It was a fit subject for a bet, and Mr. Kremer told Mr. "Lux" that even the redoubtable Mr. John Johnstone could not have won on "Marne." In support of this contention he offered to pay \$50 to "Our Day" Fund if Mr. Johnstone, on "Marne" could beat him on "Doubtful"—on which pony Mr. Johnstone had beaten Mr. Kremer (on "Marne") at the Gymkhana itself.

No one is certain whether Mr. "Lux" retorted by saying that he would give \$100 to the Fund if "Marne" (Johnstone up) did not beat "Doubtful" (Kremer up). Anyway, the race came off yesterday morning and mighty interesting it proved. The distance was three round the course, and "Doubtful" assumed the lead at the commencement, with "Marne" a length or so behind. Right round the course went the two ponies in the same order, and the eager spectators, waited in vain for Mr. Johnstone to overtake the other in the straight. The straight found both ponies finishing strongly, and though Mr. Johnstone tried his best to get his mount in front he was not able to do so.

So Mr. Kremer proved that even the redoubtable Mr. Johnstone could not win on "Marne" and saved himself \$50. It is whispered that Mr. "Lux" will do the needful.

18.—Messrs. Man In Wing, Hung On and Cheong Lee for lending rattan chairs.

19.—The District Watchmen for maintaining order at the theatre.

20.—Hon. Mr. Chan Kai-ming and Mr. Li Pok-wai for acting as Hon. Treasurers, and Mr. Ip Lan-chuen as Hon. Secretary.

21.—An anonymous subscriber for contributing \$100 to the Fund through the Tung Wa Hospital.

22.—At last, but not the least, the 293 gentlemen who, as members of the Committee, generously subscribed \$50 each. The sum thus subscribed, amounting to \$13,000 was one of the chief factors contributing to the success of the undertaking.

A statement of account will follow. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) HO FOOK.
Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E.,
Hon. Sec., War Charities Committee.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1918.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST NO. 19.

Already acknowledged \$9,547.18

Mrs. Akbar (sale of silk and

crochet table-covers) 20.00

Total \$9,567.18

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A REVOLVER.
POLICE RESERVIST HEAVILY FINED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Chan Suk-wong, a constable in the Chinese Section of the Police Reserve and a clerk in the Comptrolleur Dock Co., was charged with being in possession of a revolver without a licence.

The defendant was fined \$250 at the Marine Court on the previous day for being found in a sampan in the harbour during "official night" on October 25th.

Inspector Gordon related the facts of the case (which appeared in our yesterday's issue), and said that when defendant was arrested the revolver was found in his possession. Defendant had received no authority whatever from the Superintendent of the Police Reserve to go out on the night in question on any duty. Therefore, being off duty, he was not entitled to carry a revolver.

The revolver in question belonged to the Police. The store records showed that it had been issued to Mr. Backhouse, who, together with Mr. Hynes of the Post Office, went to India recently. When Mr. Backhouse returned he found the revolver missing, and had never traced it up to the day the defendant was arrested. It appeared that while Mr. Backhouse was away his house was broken into by burglars, who stole the revolver. He did not, for a moment, suggest that defendant took part in the burglary at the time. The defendant had taken the Police to the Lunatic Asylum to point out a Chinese wardmaster who, he said, gave the revolver to him, but when they went there the man had been dismissed from the service of the Government. Neither the Regular Police nor the members of H.M.'s Forces were entitled to carry arms without a permit.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, who appeared for the defence, pleaded technically guilty. He said it seemed absurd that priests, medical officers, etc., were exempt from the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, but not Police Reservists. Defendant has suffered sufficiently for a stupid action on his part. He had a good record as a Police Reservist, and had arrested several men. He asked the Magistrate to take a lenient view of the matter.

Inspector Gordon reminded the Magistrate that the maximum fine was \$1,000.

Mr. Wolfe, Mr. d'Almada, your client is liable to be imprisoned without the option of a fine for being in unlawful possession of arms without a permit. This sort of thing is becoming very serious. There have been cases where I have refused to give the option of a fine to a defendant. I have considered the point raised by you, but I do not think that justice in the case will be met unless I impose a penalty which will put a stop to these things. I fine the defendant \$400, with the alternative of four months' hard labour.

It is understood that defendant was unable to pay the fine.

YOUNG EURASIAN IMPRISONED.
"ROBBING HIS FRIEND."

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, John Nicholas Washington, a young Eurasian, of good parentage, was charged, on remand, with stealing \$100 from a Chinese friend of his at the Carlton Hotel on October 22nd.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for defendant. The facts of the case are that complainant invited defendant to his hotel where they had several drinks. Defendant then left, inviting complainant to luncheon at the King Edward Hotel. A few minutes after defendant's departure complainant found that his purse was missing. He informed the Police, who subsequently arrested defendant at Ship's Street. The defendant admitted the offence, pleading that, being under the influence of liquor at the time, he did not know what he did. He promised to pay back the money, stating that he had spent \$75.

Yesterday, Mr. Goldring informed the Magistrate that defendant's relatives had tried their utmost to procure the money but had failed. Besides which, they had since ascertained that defendant owed money to several people.

Defendant: The purse dropped on to the floor, and I picked it up.

Mr. Goldring intimated that \$25 had been recovered.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour, and ordered the \$25 to be returned to complainant.

SHELL BURSTS IN CENTRAL STATION QUARTERS.
CHINESE "BOY" BADLY INJURED.

An extraordinary accident took place at the residence of Sergeant Ains in the Central Police Station Quarters, yesterday afternoon, when a live shell, which had been kept in the house as a curio, suddenly burst, injuring a Chinese boy somewhat seriously.

The house-boy was engaged in his usual duties, and, being ignorant of the fact that it was a dangerous plaything, tapped the shell gently on the ground. The explosion that followed was heard for several hundred yards, and, when a number of Police Sergeants rushed to the scene, they found the boy lying unconscious on the ground, bleeding profusely from both hands. Several glass windows were shattered, but no other damage was done.

It was found on examination at the Hospital, to which the boy was immediately removed, that the four fingers, thumb, and a portion of the palm of his right hand had been blown off, as well as a finger of the left hand, which was also considerably charred.

The shell, which was about 6 inches long, was of the Nordenfolt type. It had been in the house for several years.

HALLOW-EEN DANCE.
IN AID OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The first public dance of the season was held last night at the Hongkong Hotel, and was voted a thorough success by all those who attended it. The dance had been arranged by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Taggart in aid of the funds of the Hongkong Chapter of the American Red Cross Fund, the organisers kindly bearing all the expenses. The general desire to help the Fund was evidenced by the fact that last night's gathering was not only representative of the local American community, but also included a goodly number of members of the British community.

Dancing, which took place on the first floor, commenced at about 10 p.m., and a programme of a dozen dances was gone through. The floor was in perfect condition, and the Hotel orchestra supplied the music. The dancing hall was very tastefully illuminated with coloured lights.

The programme was as follows:—One Step, "Somewhere in France is the Lily"; One Step, "Umbrellas to Mend"; Waltz, "Destiny"; Fox Trot, "She's Dixie all the Time"; One Step, "Li'l Liza Jane"; Waltz, "Hawaiian Nights"; One Step, "America, I Love You"; Fox Trot, "Baby's Prayer"; at Twilight"; Waltz, "Ecstasy"; One Step, "Over there"; Fox Trot, "A Little Bit More"; One Step, "They were all out of Step but Jim."

Nearly 300 tickets were sold and it is therefore expected that the Fund will have benefited to the extent of about \$1,500. The refreshments were kindly supplied by the Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.

DISASTER TO THE N.Y.K.
"NIKKO MARU."

DRIVEN ON TO MANILA BREAK-WATER.

The *Manila Bulletin* reports that the N.Y.K. *Nikko Maru* was being dashed to pieces on the breakwater at the entrance to Manila harbour, on October 23rd, when entering Manila on her way from Hongkong to Australia.

The *Bulletin* continues:—According to the police report, the vessel, which is a steamer of 3,036 tons, was powerless to make her way clear of the breakwater because of the exceedingly high wind and waves which were prevailing and running all last night.

Captain Shinomiya, finding his vessel in difficulties, had sent out a wireless call for assistance, which had been picked up and sent to the Cavite naval station by the wireless operator of some other ship.

At an early hour this morning the telephone operator on duty at Cavite was unable to add to this information in any way and it could not be ascertained whether the naval or any other people or organisation were making any attempts to go to the aid of the helpless ship.

The police, to whom the matter was reported, stated that they had no facilities at their command for assisting the people aboard the *Nikko Maru* to places of safety, and that all they had done was to send out a man from the station with instructions to "investigate" the matter.

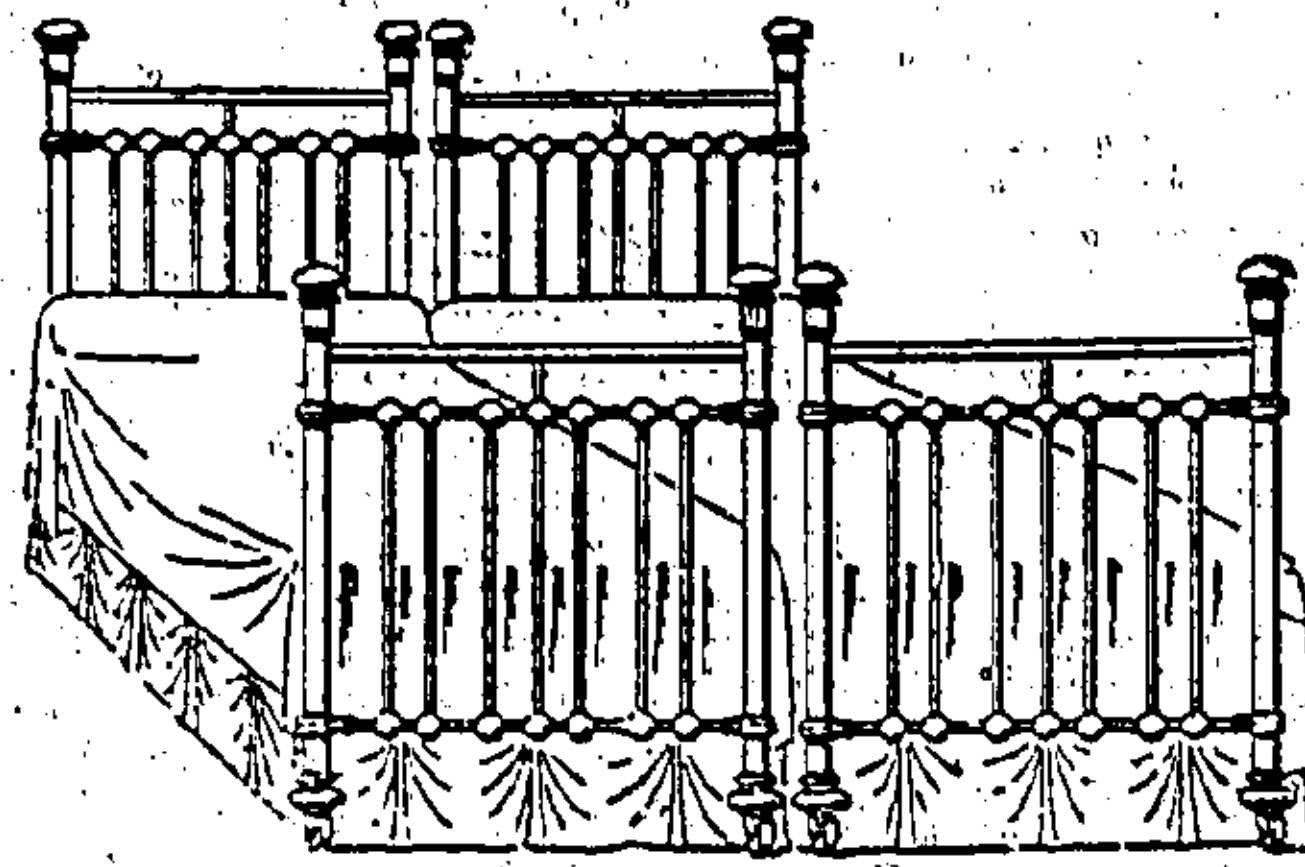
On the 24th ult. the *Bulletin* stated:—The N.Y.K. steamer *Nikko Maru*, which was driven upon the breakwater at the harbour entrance during the storm of Tuesday night, has not been moved from its position, and it will probably require a derrick to lift the prow of the vessel free of the cement obstruction. This will be attempted as soon as the cargo is discharged. Although several layers of steel plates were peeled off as a result of the collision with the breakwater, it is believed that there are no leaks in the hull. The steamer's sailing for Australia has been cancelled.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members of the above Association will be held in the OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ROOM CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, at 5.30 p.m. to pass Resolutions urging the Government to appoint a Commission to consider the HOUSING PROBLEM in all its aspects and the transit questions in connection therewith, and the equally important subject of GERMAN TRADING in this Colony after the War.

In order to take part in this Meeting, Residents interested in these questions are invited to send in written applications for membership of the Association to the Hon. Secretary, 11, Beaconsfield Arcade, or to sign applications at the Meeting.

Hongkong, October 31st, 1918. [2615]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY (British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, the Train Times to leave Shum Chun at 8.45 P.M. is cancelled. Trains will leave Shum Chun for Kowloon at 5.30 P.M. and 8.15 P.M.

WINTER SERVICE.

The New Service of Trains will come into force on November 7th. For particulars please see Time Tables.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
Kowloon, October 31st, 1918. [2618]

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Szechuen Road, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well known GAME PIECES, PORK, BEEF, BRAWNS, PORK SAUSAGES, PHILADELPHIA, FRESH and CORNED BEEF, FRESH and CORNED PORK.

Shanghai November 1st, 1918. [2617]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratay & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at once price.

Apply by letter—
"AERATED WATER PLANT,"
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
or
Care of General Post Office,
Box No. 820. [2616]

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITEFIELD ROAD, CAUHEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January, 1st 1919.

Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
245, Des Voeux Road Central. [2619]

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SATTLE, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

THE Steamship

"THEODORIS"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by November 7th, 1918, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on November 7th, 1918, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, October 31st, 1918. [2622]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"HEJAZ"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Nov. 7th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on Nov. 8th, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID RABSON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, October 31st, 1918. [2624]

REMOVAL NOTICE

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Office to 3rd Floor, PRINCE'S BUILDING, 100, HONG KONG STREET, UNION TRADING CO.

Hongkong, October 31st, 1918. [2625]

INTIMATIONS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, adjourned on 29th June last, will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), NOVEMBER 1st, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 25th, to November 15th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, October 31st, 1918. [26178]

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN,

Having been nominated by Messrs. ANDREW FORBES and C.D. WILKINSON for the vacancy on the Licensing Board caused by the retirement of Mr. E. SKILLIN, I beg to solicit the honour of your suffrages in the event of a contested election.

Voting (by ballot) will take place at the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on MONDAY next, NOVEMBER 4th, between the hours of 4 and 5.30 P.M.

Your obedient servant,
A. R. LOWE.
Hongkong, October 30th, 1918. [2611]

NOTICE

FROM this date we have changed the style of our Firm to TYEE & Co. (Signed) H. RIPTUOLA & Co. 13 and 15, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong, October 10th, 1918. [2614]

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM GILBERT WORCESTER in the Firm of WORCESTER, LAMBERT & SILVA has This Day Canceled and the Business will be carried on in future by the undersigned under the same style as heretofore.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
P. M. NOLASCO DA SILVA.
Hongkong, October 24th, 1918. [2613]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA FAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

Managers—Mrs. ALLEN. [2620]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2620]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 42, suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [2600]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2621]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 122, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833. [2627]

JUST RECEIVED

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

This is the year to have a good garden. Plant lot of Seeds and take good care of the Garden. Then you will have every reason to be pleased with the result.

GRAFA & CO.,

No. 10, WINDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 820. [2628]

INTIMATIONS

WISEMAN'S

CATER FOR YOU

AND

WISEMAN'S

ENTERTAIN YOU.

MUSIC

AT

12.45.

4.30

AND

7.30

[2608]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.65%.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, CHATEAU ROAD,

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2638]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription list will be closed on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before October 29th, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, (FRENCH BANK)

Princes Building, Charter Road, where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 19th, 1918. [2627]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

PRICE OF ISSUE FRS. 70.80.

NET INTEREST PRODUCED 5.65%.

RUNNING FROM OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSING NOVEMBER 28th, 1918.

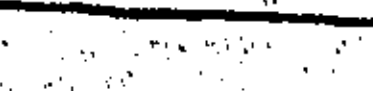
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR FRENCH EXCHANGE, ADVANCES GRANTED AGAINST SCRIP.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO THE—

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, R. A. BODGERS, Manager.

Hongkong, October 26th, 1918. [2624]

INTIMATION



THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND

CONTAGIOUS

DISEASES.

IS

WATSON'S

HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TEL. 18.

[18]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LABOUR OFFICE: 121, PRINCE STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 1st, 1918.

THE ALLIES' OFFER TO CHINA

The announcement that Great Britain, America and Japan propose to offer their friendly services for the purpose of effecting a settlement between the North and the South will be welcomed by the vast mass of Chinese as well as by foreigners in the Far East. Already, according to our Peking Correspondent, it is producing a good effect. It has been obvious for some time past that outside assistance in some form was required in order to unravel the tangle into which China's domestic affairs had fallen, and the motives of the three Powers, acting in concert, will not be misunderstood. The struggle has now been in progress for a year and a half, and has resulted in nothing but disorder, debt, and dislocation of trade. A military decision appears to be impossible, and, despite the efforts made by the Chinese themselves, the prospect of a reconciliation seems as remote as ever. True, a society, composed of leading citizens, has been formed in Tientsin for the hastening of peace, and delegates have been sent to discuss matters with the Southern leaders, but nothing indicative of progress in this direction can be reported. Dr. Monroix, who went to Canton recently on an unofficial visit, failed to discover a basis for discussion. The exchange of telegrams continues, but the principals on the two sides do not seem to draw any nearer together. Some of the Southern leaders demand that the Government should issue a mandate ordering the cessation of hostilities. If such an order were likely to be observed by all parties it would be a wise preliminary, but, recalling what happened when Fung Kuo-chang issued his peace mandate last Christmas, the North has reason to be doubtful of the Southern attitude. On that occasion the Southerners advanced into Hupé, capturing Changsha and throwing Hankow into consternation. If then they disregarded the mandate of a lawful President who had very pronounced Southern sympathies, and

was undoubtedly striving to effect a compromise, would they be likely to pay any greater respect to the orders of a President whom they have declared to be illegally elected?

It is generally recognised that China has little hope of enjoying constitutional government so long as the various Tachuns are allowed to retain control of their several armies—a view which encourages the belief that the desired civil control can be obtained only through external assistance. A fresh danger has arisen out of the misuse by the War Participation Bureau of funds furnished by the Powers. The forces which were called into being for the purposes of the European war have been sent to Fukien—in part, at least. No protest has been made against this breach of faith and misappropriation of foreign moneys, and for that reason attention should be directed to it, especially as it creates a fresh addition to the military incubus which represents China's "Old Man of the Sea." Being independent of the Ministry of War, this Bureau controls an army which can be utilised to advance the ambitions of any Tachun or party. To guard against its elimination by the approach of the end of the European war, its controllers have put through a very clever arrangement; they have discovered the need for defending the North-Western frontiers against a foe who has vanished, and, accordingly, the North-Western Frontiers Protection Administration has been formed to take over, wholly or in part, the organisation of the War Participation Bureau. By this means they retain control of an army which is independent of the Government and can be employed, when required, for their special purposes. Sanction for this scheme was obtained in a very "slim" manner. On the last day of President Fung Kuo-chang's tenure of office a number of formal papers had to be sealed, and in the midst of these innocent documents was inserted the authorisation for this Administration. The expected happened; it was sealed without scrutiny, and thus the North-West Frontier's Protection Administration was established.

We understand that Mr. A. Denison is a candidate for the Licensing Board.

Mrs. A. D. Hickling, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, is down with an attack of influenza.

Golfers should note the changes announced in the train service from Shum Chun to Kowloon next Sunday evening.

The Leather Suit Case, raffled for "Our Day" by Miss Betty Eustace, realized \$100 and was won by Ticket No. 29.

Yesterday being the day set apart for the celebration of the birthday anniversary of the Mikado of Japan, the local Japanese business houses were closed.

Four Chinese hawkers were fined \$10 each by Mr. Wolfe at the Magistracy, yesterday, for using false scales when selling edibles to customers in Third Street, West Point.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. J. E. Wood sentenced a little Chinese boy to undergo one month's hard labour and to receive eight strokes with the birch for snatching \$12 from an old man, while the latter was buying fish.

Resolutions urging the Government to appoint a Commission to consider the Housing Problem in all its aspects and the question of German Trading in the Colony after the war will be submitted to a general meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association at the City Hall next Thursday evening.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, two Chinese, who were charged with snatching \$11 from another Chinese in Connaught Road, were sentenced—the first to six weeks' hard labour and the second, who had a previous conviction against him, to six months' hard labour and to receive 12 strokes with the birch.

In regard to the local outbreak of "Spanish" influenza—which, we have good authority for stating, is far more extensive than is generally supposed—it is interesting to note that Dr. Richmond, reviewing the peculiar characteristics of the disease in the *Lancet* so long ago as 1890, based the prevention of the disease on the germ theory. He said:—"I am surprised that more has not been said about inhaling eucalyptus; I believe it is an absolute preventative."

It is reported that while two Chinese, two Portuguese, a young Chinese girl and an amah were travelling in a motor-car along Pokfulam Road on Tuesday night three men, armed with revolvers, held up the vehicle. The man robbed the girl, the chauffeur, and the amah of property worth \$29, and then, after destroying the lights on the car, made their escape.

The Douglas steamer *Haihong* was on its way to Hongkong from Amoy when fire was discovered in one of the holds. The boat steamed into Swatow, where the passengers were landed to allow of the fire being put out more easily. The outbreak was got under with comparative ease, and the ship was able to continue her voyage to Hongkong, which she reached yesterday-morning. The damage is not considered to be serious.

The fortnightly whist drive of the Naval Yard Recreation Club took place on Wednesday. There was a good attendance, and the results were as follows:—Ladies:—1st, Mrs. Phillips; 2nd, Mrs. Bower; 3rd, Mrs. Pile. Men:—1st, Mr. Westrup; 2nd, Mr. Davis; 3rd, Mr. Curtis; 4th, Mr. Holmes. The consolation prizes were won by Mrs. Brand and Mr. Williams. The Club's first dance of the season takes place to-morrow at the R. N. Canteen Theatre, commencing at 8 p.m.

GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL

TO-DAY'S AGENDA.

3.30 p.m.—Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.—Mr. A. H. Compton—Medically fit.

Consideration of temporary exemptions granted to the following:—

3.30 p.m.—Mr. W. F. Gibbins—Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood & Clarke.

3.40 p.m.—Mr. M. M. Mass—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

3.55 p.m.—Mr. G. A. Dumbarton—Commercial Union Assurance Co.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINA'S LAXITY TOWARDS ENEMY SUBJECTS.

PEKING, October 30th.

A Presidential mandate, anticipating representations from the Powers with regard to China's laxity towards enemy subjects, recites China's assistance to the Allies and authorises the formation of a Red Cross unit to proceed to Siberia. It concludes by urging the people to contribute to the French War Loan.

The President has personally subscribed half-a-million francs to the Loan.

PEACE OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL.

The peace outlook is more hopeful as there are evidences of an increase in the number of Southern leaders being won over. Moreover, the prospective peace advice of the Allies is regarded as conveying strong hints which it would be unwise on the part of China to ignore.

CHANG HSUN DECLINES TUCHUNATE OF SHANTUNG.

Chang Hsun has been offered the Tuchunate of Shantung with a view to the suppression of brigandage, but he has declined it.

GOLD NOTE SCHEME POSTPONED.

The President has induced the Cabinet to postpone the Gold Note scheme.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] EX-PRESIDENT AMONG THE PACIFISTS.

PEKING, October 31st.

Fung Kuo-chang has left Peking to attend the Pacifist Society's meeting at Tientsin.

YANGTZE TUCHUNS' ALLIANCE.

The Tachuns of Kiangsu, Hupé, Hunan, Kiangsi and Anhui, have formed a strong alliance in the Yangtze Valley.

AIRMEN POET'S REBUKE.

Major Gabriele d'Annunzio has declined the invitation of important committees at Rome to accept by public presentation the gifts of a Roman sword, a crown of laurel, and an aeroplane.

He has written to say that "his duty keeps him at the front. It is a mistake," he says, "ever to dwell upon what has been accomplished; the spirit should centre on what there yet remains to do, and three tons of bombs dropped on the enemy are worth far more than three canons of eloquence weighed out in Rome."

THE WAR.

FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY GUISE: BIG BATTLE ON TWELVE KILOMETRE FRONT.

MAGNIFICENT PROGRESS IN ITALIAN BATTLE:

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

HUNGARY SEETHING WITH DISCONTENT.

TURKEY AND DEMOBILISATION.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FRONT.

FIGHTING NORTH OF GUISE.

LONDON, October 30th.

A French communiqué states:—
North of Guise we made progress on the north bank of the Oise and captured Peaufort Farm, west of Les Quielles. On the right of the Peron, we re-advanced east of Monceau-le-Neuf.

BATTLE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF GUISE.

LONDON, October 30th.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing yesterday afternoon, stated:—
A battle is raging on the outskirts of Guise, the fall of which is expected soon.

EARLIER CABLES.

BIG BATTLE ON 12-KILOMETRE FRONT.

LONDON, October 30th.

A French communiqué states:—
Between the Oise and the Serre there were lively artillery actions, notably in the region of Crecy-sur-Serre.

The Fifth Army attacked west of Chateau-Porcien on a front of twelve kilometres, between St. Quentin-le-Petit and Herpy.

The French fought with magnificent dash and the enemy, who had been ordered to hold at all costs, resisted with great desperation.

On the left, in spite of abundance of machine-guns, we debouched from St. Quentin-le-Petit, and carried our lines to the approaches of Hill 137, west of Banognes.

We made progress in the centre, overcoming all resistance.

We drove back the enemy over the Recouvrance Road, and, on the right, carried Hill 136 and advanced towards the east. 850 prisoners have so far been counted.

WHY THE RETREAT STOPPED BEFORE GUISE.

PARIS, October 29th.

A Havas message says:—
The German retreat which began on Sunday morning before the First and Tenth French Armies on a front of 16 miles suddenly came to a stop, and the enemy counter-attacked with great vigor, especially in the neighbourhood of Guise.

Possibly the intention of the enemy was to clear away as much war material as possible from the back arena.

It is more likely that the stop was due to confusion among the German General Staff, now that Germany is alone facing the victorious Entente Armies.

The line of the Serre has been turned, with the main bastion at Crecy-sur-Serre.

The "Hunding" Stellung has been broken and the Aisne outflanked.

The inevitable necessity is that the enemy must be withdrawn from these positions.

There was a big French attack by 120 bomb machines and 80 battle planes, on convoys, dumps, and hutments south of Seraincourt. 33 tons of ammunition were used.

OUTSKIRTS OF GUISE REACHED.

LYONS, October 29th.

The German retreat continues on the whole front between the Oise and the Serre.

The French are maintaining close contact with the enemy and are taking many prisoners.

Last night our troops, who are approaching Guise, captured the outskirts, the railway station, the first line of trenches and a fortified work south of the Chateau, and continued to make progress east of Monceau-le-Neuf.

The situation of the enemy north of the Aisne is becoming more difficult daily.—French Wireless.

FRENCH OCCUPY GUISE.

LYONS, October 30th.

Violent German counter-attacks failed everywhere.

The French troops occupied part of Guise.

The Fifth Army, on Tuesday, again took the offensive on a front of 30 kilometres between St. Quentin-le-Petit and Herpy, west of Chateau-Porcien, and pushed forward to the outskirts of Hill 137, driving back the enemy beyond the Recouvrance-St. Fergaux road, and advancing to a depth of three kilometres.—French Wireless.

AMERICANS OCCUPY AINCREVILLE.

LONDON, October 31st.

An American official statement says:—
North of Verdun, we occupied Aincreville and established our lines north of the village.

ARTILLERY FIRING WEST OF THE MEUSE.

LONDON, October 30th.

An American communiqué states:—
There was heavy artillery firing west of the Meuse, especially north of St. Juvais. Aerial activity is increasing. Eighteen enemy machines were brought down. Five of ours are missing.

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR ENGLE-FONTAINE.

LONDON, October 30th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—
We made a successful raid north-east of Engle-Fontaine, taking 70 prisoners. We repulsed an attempted attack north of Famars.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, October 30th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—
We made progress and secured prisoners in patrol encounters.

CAPTURES IN FLANDERS IN A FORTNIGHT.

LONDON, October 30th.

A British-Belgian communiqué says:—
Between October 14th and 27th we took 18,493 prisoners in Flanders, of which the Belgians took 7,962, the British Second Army took 5,354, and the French 5,177.

Since September 28th over 30,000 prisoners were taken.

We took 600 guns and 1,200 machine-guns between October 14th and 27th.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN BATTLE GOING SPLENDIDLY.

THE ENEMY RETREATING HARD PRESSED.

LONDON, October 30th.

An Italian communiqué states:—
Our Eighth and Twelfth Armies attacked the enemy frontally. The Tenth Army threatened his flank.

The enemy abandoned his positions on the heights of the left bank of the Piave, and is retreating, hard pressed.

We liberated numerous villages. Our parties closely followed up the enemy, who blew up bridges on the Monticano.

We entered Conegliano.

Northward, on the right of the Piave, we co-operated with the troops on the left bank and passed, after a lively and brilliant struggle, beyond the Calcing torrent.

Bitter fighting continues in the region of the Grappa.

We took thousands of prisoners and captured over 150 guns, of which many are already in action against the enemy.

ELEVEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, October 30th.

A British-Italian official statement says:—
The Tenth Army, since the commencement of the operations, has taken 11,000 prisoners, of which the Fourteenth British Corps took 6,176. The number of guns and material taken has not yet been enumerated.

At Montello, the group of Armies made a magnificent advance, taking many prisoners.

ITALIAN KING CROSSES THE PIAVE.

LONDON, October 30th.

Reuter's correspondent on the Italian front states that King Victor Emmanuel crossed the Piave, and was given an ovation by Austrian prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

ATTACK ON A FRONT OF 25 MILES.

LONDON, October 29th.

Reuter learns that the Anglo-Italian Armies are attacking on a front of 25 miles and are opposed by 45 Austrian Divisions comprising 600,000 troops.

The Allies crossed the Piave on the whole front from the Treviso-Orderzo railway to Valdobbiadene, and made an average advance of over four miles.

The Italian Command considers that the battle is going splendidly. All the objectives have been gained.

ITALO-FRANCO-BRITISH CAPTURES.

LYONS, October 29th.

On the Italian front there has been a burst of activity, while, at the same moment, Austria solicits an immediate Armistice and a separate peace.

The Italians, in co-operation with the British and French, have captured 9,000 prisoners and 50 guns.—French Wireless.

ALLIES CAPTURE 25,000 AUSTRIANS.

LYONS, October 30th.

In Italy, the Allies' offensive is developing with full success.

Cavalry, supported by motor machine-guns, are pursuing the Austrians.

The Allies' advance exceeds 25 kilometres, and they have taken 25,000 prisoners and 200 guns.—French Wireless.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, October 30th.

An Austrian official statement says:—
On the battle-front, we evacuated certain sectors which were very strongly attacked.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIES' SUCCESS IN SERBIA.

LYONS, October 29th.

In Serbia the Allies have occupied Kragujevac and Jagodina.—French Wireless.

SPLENDID SERBIAN PROGRESS.

LONDON, October 30th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—
The Serbians have reached the front of the St. Agarijeva River, 20 kilometres north of Kragujevac, taking several hundred prisoners.

Towards Ujice and the frontier of Hercegovina, the Serbians reached and passed west of Cacak.

The Jugo-Slavs operating in Montenegro advanced beyond Ipek and Diakova.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBING OF GERMAN TOWNS.

LONDON, October 30th.

The Press Bureau states:—
The Independent Air Force on October 28th heavily attacked the Morhaz aerodrome, scoring eighteen hits. We shot down an enemy aeroplane in flames.

We also bombed the Freccatty aerodrome and attacked the Badischer soda factory, also the railways at Treves, Saarbrücken and the railway junctions at Longuyon, Ecousiez and Thionville, with excellent results.

A total of ten tons was dropped. No British machines are missing.

We attacked, to-day, the railway junction at Longuyon and the aerodrome at Jametz with good results. Three British machines have not been located.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CENTRAL POWERS AND PEACE.

LONDON, October 30th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Lord Robert Cecil stated that there was no evidence that the power of the German Bundesrat was in any way modified.

German Secretaries of State had been appointed by the Kaiser and they would presumably be liable to dismissal by the Emperor. Therefore, presumably, the so-called German War Cabinet did not correspond, constitutionally, to the Allied War Cabinets.

POWER OF THE GERMAN BUNDES-RAT.

LONDON, October 30th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Lord Robert Cecil stated that there was no evidence that the power of the German Bundesrat was in any way modified.

German Secretaries of State had been appointed by the Kaiser and they would presumably be liable to dismissal by the Emperor. Therefore, presumably, the so-called German War Cabinet did not correspond, constitutionally, to the Allied War Cabinets.

The conditions of some camps were unspeakable, and these conditions continued to-day.

No words could too strongly characterise the dastardly treatment of the men working in the salt-mines, factories, etc.

Prisoners were still being employed under fire, in spite of two pledges.

Cruelties, ill-treatment and insults were even prevalent in the hospitals.

Both doctors and nurses were guilty of mal-practices.

Germany had a debt to pay, and ought to be made to pay it. (Loud cheers.)

As regards reprisals, he suggested that one means was through the Germans' great regard for the position, dignity and comfort of their officers and wealthier civilians.

The immediate release of all British prisoners should form the central and final condition of the Armistice.

He forebade the publication of another terrible White Book, detailing further atrocities.

AUSTRALIA WANTS AN INDEMNITY.

MELBOURNE, October 29th.

The City Council passed a resolution, unanimously, that the people of Australia would not be satisfied unless Germany unconditionally surrendered, and requesting Great Britain to insist on adequate indemnity for Australia.

The British Navy should ensure that no German flag will fly on any ocean until the indemnity is paid.

The Returned Soldiers' Association is forwarding the resolution to every Municipality in Australia, requesting adoption.

FRENCH PRESIDENT RECEIVES COLONEL HOUSE.

PARIS, October 29th.

A Havas message says:—
President Poincaré gave an audience yesterday to Colonel House.

HUNGARIAN REVOLUTIONARIES IN FIUME.

LYONS, October 29th.

The latest news from Croatia and Slavonia shows that the revolutionary movement for independence is developing successfully in all the Jugo-Slav provinces.

The revolutionaries are in complete possession of Fiume, and the National Council of Jugo-Slavs, which has been sitting at Agrani, has been recognised by all the towns inhabited by Jugo-Slavs in Austria-Hungary as the Provisional Government.

It is expected that the Council will enter into negotiations with Serbia and Montenegro with a view to a constitution of a united Jugo-Slav State.—French Wireless.

THE BREAK-UP OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

PARIS, October 29th.

A Havas message says:—
The opinion in Paris is that the submission of the Emperor Charles is considered the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which consists of a number of disaffected races, each preparing to quit partnership.

The Sovereign is deserted and the historic Triple Alliance is smashed.

The fate of the separate nationalities cannot be decided until a general peace.

Count Andrássy, son of the statesman who signed the first Triple Alliance Treaty, now signs its death. Count Andrássy cannot pretend to speak in the name of the nationalities whose independence he has admitted.

There will be peace only when Germany has surrendered her sword.

A NEW CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE.

COPENHAGEN, October 30th.

A telegram from Vienna states that a Czechoslovak State has been proclaimed at Prague, which is now completely controlled militarily by the Czechoslovak National Council.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE."

LONDON, October 30th.

There have been renewed rumours of the Kaiser's impending abdication.

Much significance is attached to the fact that the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, one of the most responsible newspapers in Germany, now urges this course.

GERMANY'S DEBT.

LONDON, October 29th.

In the House of Commons, during a discussion on the treatment of war prisoners, Sir George Cave, in the course of a very strong indictment, said that it was proved that the Germans systematically underfed, overworked, robbed, cruelly mis-handled, beat and even tortured our prisoners.

The conditions of some camps were unspeakable, and these conditions continued to-day.

No words could too strongly characterise the dastardly treatment of the men working in the salt-mines, factories, etc.

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POST-WAR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, October 30th.

The report of the Committee of financial experts, including representatives from the Dominions, appointed by the Treasury to consider post-war currency, recommends the establishment, as early as possible, of a sinking fund from the revenue to increase the gold-reserve to 150 millions. The report expresses the opinion that the early resumption of internal circulation of gold after the war is undesirable.

A FATEFUL ANNIVERSARY.

STOCKHOLM, October 30th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Bolshevik leader, M. Glinkov, in a fiery speech, urged the workmen to celebrate the anniversary of the Revolution—November 11th—by exterminating the remainder of the Bourgeoisie.

The speech is regarded as an incitement to massacre and has caused a panic in Petrograd.

BRITISH WEAVERS' DEMANDS.

LONDON, October 30th.

Two hundred thousand weavers have applied for a 50 per cent advance on wages, and at least 65 per cent full-time pay for short-time work.

EARLIER CABLES.

RACING AT HOME.

RESULT OF THE CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE.

LONDON, October 30th.

The result of the Cambridgehire was as follows:—
Zinovia 1
Dunsellon 2
Irish Elegance 3

Twenty-two ran. Won by a head, a head separating the second and third. The betting was as follows:—
9 to 2 against Zinovia.
33 to 1 against Dunsellon.
25 to 1 against Irish Elegance.

EX-FRENCH PREMIER ON HIS TRIAL.

PARIS, October 30th.

Before the High Court of the Senate the trial of M. Caillaux for high treason, based on 7,000 documents, has begun.

GERMANS AND NATIVES SOUTH AFRICAN REPLY TO DR. SOLF.

REUTER'S AGENCY has had an interview with the Hon. H. Burton, the South African Minister who, with General Smuts, represented the Union at the Imperial Conference and War Cabinet.

Speaking of Dr. Solf's speech, he said:—
The Minister's remarks about the colonies are based upon a good deal of misrepresentation, and even where they have a basis of fact his statements have substantially distorted the true condition of things. The war has been forced upon Britain, and it, in consequence of war operations, she and her Allies have become possessed of territories not hitherto pertaining to them, and it, in view of German methods and aims, it has become one of the gravest problems of peace how these territories are to be dealt with after the war, that is an entirely different situation from the one which the German Colonial Secretary attempts to foist on his antagonists. Perhaps Dr. Solf can explain how it is that Germany never succeeds in making friends of any of the peoples, European or native, in whose territory her authority comes to be exercised. As to the employment of natives and men of colour in the war, I speak only for South Africa in saying that there has been nothing in the way of compulsion or undue pressure applied in the recruitment of any of these people. They have all joined of their own free will, and it is gratifying to be able to bear testimony to the admirable way in which they have acquitted themselves, whether as fighting units in the field or as workers behind the lines.

As to policy and methods of treatment, one need only contrast the attitude and spirit of the native peoples, of whom there are millions in South Africa, with that of the natives who were under German rule in the adjoining protectorates. The fate of the Herero tribes and the methods adopted in dealing with the Ovamboes which is definitely hostile to a restoration of German authority, and which joyfully welcomes the protection of the British flag as a means of relief from their long period of harsh dealing at the hands of their former governors. As to the military situation in Africa, I learn for the first time that Germany has adopted a policy of demilitarisation, unless such a policy has been proclaimed since Germany's colonies have been wrested from her. Nothing struck our commanders in the East African field more forcibly than the thorough, methodical, and determined training of the German native levies for war purposes previous to the war.

FROM MINER TO GENERAL.



BY ROYAL WARRANT
TO H.M. THE KING.

Quality.

With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The **QUALITY** and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

[2103-2]



ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the **REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1915**.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[58]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any

Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults

should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

[1028]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[263]

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS,
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

ROYAL

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ROYAL

LASTS LONGER BECAUSE

Every part of the Royal is built to produce the finest work and to last for years and years. It has ended the evils of lost alignment and excessive repairs.

We give you the advantage of the recent high exchange by quoting the following exceptionally low prices—

\$10 \$140 14 \$160 18 \$180.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

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Telephone 27.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LA MINERVA CIGARS

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers. Established in the year 1883, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the manufacture of Cigars for over thirty years it is not to be wondered at that these cigars are so popular. They are manufactured from the most carefully selected leaf grown in the fields of Isabella province in the valley of Cagayan.

IN GREAT ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING—

Fancy Tales, Monarcas, Reina Maria,
Imperiales, Perfectos, Epicures,
Ministros, Estrellas, Panetelas,
Army and Navy, Lords of England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[1381]

COAL SUPPLIES.

A SERIOUS SHORTAGE. SCHEMES FOR ECONOMY.

Great Britain has to face a very serious shortage of coal. The situation requires more thought than a shortage of food, for that could be helped by imports. The output will be 38,000,000 tons below estimated requirements, and towards a reduction of that shortage there is at present a probable saving by rationing of 8,000,000 tons, and an addition of 2,000,000 tons by the recalling of men to the mines. The Home Army, Men in B3 and B3 classes are being drafted to the mines. Nearly 8,000 have been recalled, and about another 2,000 are expected. Their efforts, and the saving hoped for by rationing, leaves the shortage at 25,000,000 tons. How is this to be made good? Sir Guy Calhoun, the Coal Controller, is looking to the miners to take to heart the appeal issued by the executive of the Miners' Federation, which made clear the seriousness of the situation, threatening, as it does, our own and our Allies' forces, our industrial undertakings, and our homes.

"In any event," a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* was informed at the Coal Controller's office, "there is going to be a shortage this winter. Our Allies will get less than was promised; neutrals—upon whom we rely for necessities in exchange—cannot have what was expected; industries—including munitions—must suffer; and households must cut down their consumption. Americans are requiring large quantities of coal. The Italians were driven to burn their olive trees last year; and the French rationed coal to limits we should consider unbearable. This year the situation is worse."

A special committee is being formed by the Coal Controller to inquire into methods of decreasing the consumption of domestic coal. This class of fuel accounts for about 15 per cent. of the output of the collieries. The committee is to endeavour to advise on a system of producing more heat on a lower consumption without altering existing grates. The use of bricks in the grate should be resorted to in all homes. The committee will also consider the collection and utilisation of coal dust without having to send it to block fuel makers. Considerable quantities of dust, it is believed, are wasting in cellars. A way to mix it with chalk or clay will be explained.

LESS COOKING AT HOME.

An appeal is made jointly by the Coal Controller and C. F. Spencer, Director of National Kitchens, to local authorities seriously to consider the question of providing hot meals to the public during the winter months.

"It is quite certain," the appeal states, "that there will be less coal and gas for household cooking, and hot food, so essential in the cold periods, will not always be possible. The deficiency can be supplied by the National Kitchens and Restaurants, where cooking is carried on in the most scientific and economical fashion. The Ministry of Food and the Coal Controller are strongly of opinion that the coal situation would be eased materially if each household, instead of continually cooking meals, would obtain their food at the National Kitchens and Restaurants. It is estimated that at the 633 Kitchens and restaurants approximately 1,000,000 portions of food are sold daily. With the establishment of the new National Restaurants in London and provincial cities this total will be considerably increased. New schemes for National Kitchens total 135."

Another department of the coal economy campaign is in two sections—electrical and industrial. Engineers have been appointed, and the consumption in electrical works and industrial establishments will be closely scrutinised. Factories and workshops will be inspected by 400 trained engineers, who are giving their services, and any local authority, corporation, or business desirous of effecting economy should communicate with Room 320, Coal Controller's Office, and arrangements for expert assistance will be made. About 8 per cent. of the output of coal is consumed in the production of electricity. Inquiry into means of transport will receive special attention. It is stated that in one mining area there is a million tons accumulated, and it cannot be moved owing to lack of labour.

CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE.

There is a combination of causes at the root of the trouble. Demands by our Allies and possession of their coalfields by the enemy, extra demand for war work at home, less labour and means of transport, shortage of horses, and many other reasons have led to the present situation. Munition factories are getting less coal than they require, and some extensions are not in use for lack of it. Some of those who are at the mines are of military age. These are stated to provide the most satisfactory aspect of the situation. What is called absenteeism has been rife. Some men object to work a full week because they protest against paying income-tax. They like a long week-end, and do not start the week's work before Tuesday. To do away with avoidable absenteeism and suspend the operation of the Miners' Eight Hours Act during hostilities would mean the solution of the present problem. Since September, 1915, the suspension question has hung fire, on the suggestion of the men that it should first be ascertained how much the output was increased.

"In the three years," states the "The Iron and Coal Trade Review," which have elapsed, the position as to output has worsened; absenteeism is as rife as ever. France has lost more of her coalfields, and her requirements for coal supplies have considerably increased; the coal requirements of Italy continue at the same high level; and the ordinary consumers at home, both manufacturing and domestic, are having their supplies rationed. Yet the working of a nine hours day, and the removal of avoidable absenteeism with the highest rate of pay in the history of the mining industry, would give the country all the coal it requires for the Navy, Army, and munitions, meet all the needs of France and Italy, and all the requirements of manufacturing and domestic consumers at home.

One of the remedies suggested by this authority is to place the men of military age in the Army if they are absentees willingly, and bring back the miners who have voluntarily "done their bit" in the firing-line.

NEWSPAPERS HIT BY THE

WAR.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

"What a jolly good thing this war is for the newspapers. They must be making a pot of money." This casual statement, so frequently made by the "man in the street," has almost passed into something like a sober fact. But it is not a fact.

Newspapers everywhere are having the worst time of their histories, says an exchange. Paper costs from two to five times as much as it did before the war, and even then it is hard to get. One shipment comes to hand and the next is late to the glorious uncertainty of the future. There is always the chance that when the paper does come it will have jumped another £20 or £30 a ton above the previous shipment.

England is feeling the paper famine tremendously. Papers that before the war printed 12, 14, 16, and even 24 pages as a regular daily thing for a penny, now creep out with four, six, or eight pages, and charge twopence.

The halfpenny dailies, which gave eight to 12 pages daily for the small coin named, now issue but four pages—six on a pinch—for a penny. The most marvellous production of the whole lot is the *Daily News*. Before and during the earlier stages of the war it published six to eight pages, size 17in. by 24in., for one halfpenny. To-day its size is eight pages, 12in. by 17in., for one penny, and on more than one occasion it brought out a four-page sheet the size of a good big pocket-handkerchief, and the price was still one penny.

The *Daily Mail*, *Express* and *Chronicle*, all famous halfpenny dailies, have cut down their pages from 12 to 8, and occasionally 4, and doubled their price.

The *Times*, which used to bring out 20 and 24 pages daily—with special editions up to 48 pages—for one penny, now gives 14 pages for threepence, and limits its output to 150,000. The *Morning Post* and *Daily Telegraph* have also curtailed their pages. Where their daily issues used to be anything from 14 to 24 pages for one penny, they now give only eight pages with occasional jumps to 10 and 12 pages for twopence.

The weekly papers have all cut down their sizes and put up their prices. One or two are three-halfpence, but the majority are twopence, and they only give 12 to 16 pages. All magazines have sprung their prices from 5s. to 10s. per cent., and in most cases the number of pages have been rigorously curtailed—the quality of the paper has certainly been reduced.

Even in America, the home of paper, and the land of big editions, where from 48 to 84 pages were of frequent occurrence, prices have gone up and sizes come down. In France the newspapers are mere sheets, in some cases two, and at the most four pages. The prices have been increased in a good number of cases, and quite a lot of papers, unable to bear the added cost, have quietly dropped out—waiting for peace and cheaper paper.

Nowhere, except in Australia, where paper costs five times what it did, are daily and evening papers put out at almost pre-war sizes and at the pre-war price of one penny.

Wherefore, to those who so glibly of the papers making tons of money, this little problem is difficultly put: If paper costs five times what it did, and ink, metal, and all other material has gone up by about 100 per cent., and the newspapers are still sold at one penny, work out to five decimal places the profits made by the proprietors.

The writer has been unable to do so.

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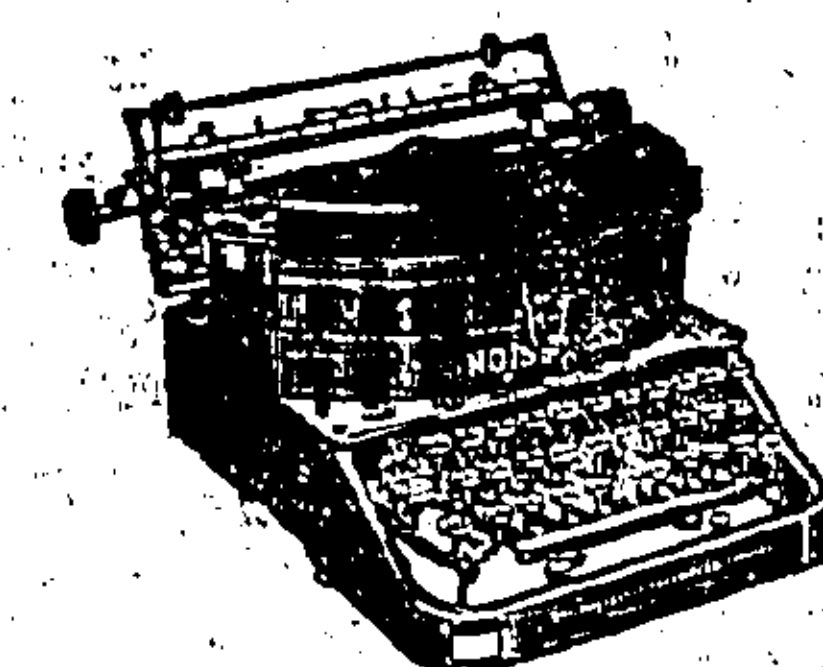


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for the same cost?

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MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

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WORKS AND GARAGE,

No. 7, Russell Street, Wanchai.

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All Classes of Repairs to Motor Cars carried out under expert European Supervision. Cars taken on Monthly terms, including Storage, Cleaning, Repairs, Insurance, etc.

[1226]

WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not in the beginning serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment. Among them are derangements of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that there is anything wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a dose of Beecham's Pills. As a last resort, relief will be experienced even after the most severe cases of indigestion, constipation, and nervousness with the remedy will induce a sense of freshness and energy—no more of the result of the improved working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia, indigestion, headache or constipation that will not yield to the curative influence of Beecham's Pills.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the ailments peculiar to females of all ages. They have helped thousands, and recommended themselves.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/6 (26 pills) 1/3 (52 pills) & 2/6 (104 pills).

[2425]

MURDER OF AN IRISH SOLDIER FRESH LIGHT ON GERMAN BRUTALITY.

German crimes are of such everyday occurrence that their lesser brutalities are apt to be passed over without comment. But for sheer callousness the horrible murder of Private J. Sullivan, of the 1st Irish Guards, will always be remembered as evidencing the bestiality of the German nature. Sullivan, who was taken prisoner at Ypres during the early part of the war, was transferred in June, 1915, to the camp at Merseburg, and was, in company with other prisoners, employed at work on the Hackpuffel Estate. His death on July 28th was duly reported in the official list by the German Government, who gave no cause for his demise. This would be taken to indicate that he had died a natural death. However, on August 4th, there appeared in a German paper, "Lübecker Volksbote," a report that two British prisoners of war interned at Hackpuffel, near Sangerhausen, had attacked the sentry with spades, and that the latter had wounded off one man by a blow with the butt of his rifle and shot the other down.

Noting this paragraph, the British Foreign Office, through the American Embassy, demanded a full explanation from the German Government, and here is the official German reply: "On July 28th last, at about 5.30 a.m., the German guard ordered seven Englishmen from the camp at Merseburg, who were employed on the Hackpuffel Estate, to go to work. The Englishmen were unwilling to go before six o'clock, but after being told three or four times, all went except John Sullivan, who at last attacked the guard, trying to snatch his weapon from him. The guard, forced by necessity, fired on Sullivan. The bullet passed through his right breast and severed an artery, and he died on the spot." No mention of spades is made here. Nothing is said about the second British soldier who, the German newspaper alleged, also attacked the sentry and was knocked down for his pains. The story of the "Lübecker Volksbote" and the German official explanation do not tally. But it matters little, for both were lies—clumsy attempts to conceal an atrocious murder.

The truth has now been given us by two repatriated British non-commissioned officers, fellow prisoners-of-war with Sullivan. To avoid any exaggeration or distortion of the facts, these witnesses were both sworn, and their statements taken down most carefully on oath. Here, in the principal witness's own words, are the revolting details of the crime, and of the heartless manner in which German civilians mocked at the funeral.

"I was a prisoner of war in Merseburg Gefangenenlager, in the Magdeburg (4th Army Corps), commanded from October 1914. On July 17th we were sent from our lager to a farm."

"We were told by the captain of our company before leaving the lager that we should only be employed on very light work from six a.m. to six p.m. On the first morning we were roused at four a.m. and marched to a cornfield, where we worked until six p.m., when we marched back to the farm in an exhausted condition. This went on every day until July 28th, when, being roused from our beds at four a.m., we informed the German sentry that as the captain of the company had told us that the work would be from six a.m. we should not commence any earlier. The sentry and another soldier fixed their bayonets. The senior sentry in charge then struck me a brutal blow in the face, so the remainder of the prisoners thought it better to proceed to work and filed out, leaving me alone with No. 3,749 Private John Sullivan, Irish Guards."

"Private Sullivan had been badly wounded and had lost the whole of his second, third, and fourth fingers and half of the first finger of his left hand. This hand was also bleeding when he was at work. The two sentries kicked and beat us with their rifles out of the passage, as far as the second landing, where Private Sullivan halted, showing them his bleeding hand and trying to explain that it was impossible for him to work with a maimed hand. The sentry at once put his rifle up and shot Private Sullivan through the chest. Private Sullivan fell without speaking, and the two sentries at once reversed their rifles and placed the butts between Private Sullivan's legs. In this way they levered him up and threw him down the stairs, where he fell on the landing at my feet. He raised himself on his hands and knees, looked at me, smiled, and collapsed without speaking. I was not permitted to assist Private Sullivan in any way. He was left on the ground alone until he died. I saw the German officer shake hands with the soldier."

The witness then goes on to describe how he and another soldier dug a grave for the murdered Irishman, how about fifty people from the Hackpuffel district attended the funeral, laughing, talking, and occasionally bursting into loud roars of laughter.

The second non-commissioned officer, a corporal of the Grenadier Guards, states: "I did not actually see Private John Sullivan shot, but I saw him lying at the bottom of the stairs about fifteen minutes afterwards. I corroborate no attention of any sort. I corroborate in every detail the evidence of the first witness as regards the funeral of Private Sullivan."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH FINANCE.

ALIENS AND COMPANY CONTROL.

Lord Wrenbury's Committee, appointed to inquire as to what amendments were necessary to the Companies Acts, particularly having regard to the developments likely to arise at the conclusion of the war, issued their report recently. The preliminary question, they say, whether it is desirable that foreign capital should be freely attracted to Great Britain, is one upon which there was little, if any, difference of opinion. The maintenance of London as the financial centre of the world is of the first importance for the well-being of the Empire; anything which would impede, or restrict, the free flow of capital to the United Kingdom would, in itself, be prejudicial to Imperial interests, and any legislation which would tend to impede or restrict the free flow of capital by imposing restrictions or creating impediments ought to be jealously watched, lest in the endeavour to prevent what has come to be called "peaceful penetration" the normal course of commercial development should be arrested. It is to be borne in mind that at the conclusion of the war outside the countries of the Allies, speaking generally, Europe will have little surplus capital to invest. The foreign capital which we have to contemplate will be capital flowing not from the Central Empires of Europe, but from other parts of the world, of which America may be the chief. To impose restrictions upon the influx of capital, aimed at our present enemies, with the result of deterring the flow of capital from (say) America, would be a policy highly injurious to the economic recovery and renewed prosperity of this country after the war. For these reasons in all amendments of the law the expediency of the attraction of foreign capital should be steadily borne in mind, anything which would have a restrictive or deterrent effect should, as far as possible, be avoided.

COMMERCIAL FREEDOM.

At the root of the whole matter lies a question which is not one of company law amendment at all, but one of high political and economic policy. The alien may come to Great Britain to trade in any one of three characters. He may come as an individual; he may come in conjunction with others as a firm; or he may come in the form of a corporation. The fundamental question is whether in any one of these cases he ought or ought not to enjoy the same commercial freedom as the British subject British-born; and, further, whether if some aliens ought to come freely, other aliens who are now our enemies ought to have the same facilities. Until it was known what policy the Empire intended to pursue with regard to aliens, and especially enemy aliens, it was not possible to say in what way the Companies Acts should be amended.

The Committee point out that if foreign capital is to be attracted, it would be invested in or utilised for the industries of jointstock companies, and the question was whether restrictions ought to be imposed upon the extent to which the control of companies should be allowed to reside in aliens, either by reason of their holding a majority of the shares or of the Debitures, or by reason of their obtaining a majority upon the board of directors; and, if so, how the disclosure of their alien character was to be enforced. It was easy, of course, to ensure that directors should all be, or that a majority of them should be, British subjects. But there was no means of ensuring that their actions should not be controlled by aliens whose nationality was not disclosed. Bearing in mind the sources from which foreign capital may after the war be expected to come, the Committee say that the questions which must be decided are:

1.—Is it desirable to legislate in the direction of forbidding the employment of foreign capital here in jointstock companies unless some such provisions as the following are satisfied:—That there shall be disclosure of the alien character of the foreign owner; That not more than a certain proportion of the company's shares shall be held by aliens;

2.—Is it desirable to discriminate between one alien and another, and to legislate in that direction in the case of certain aliens and not of others? In answering these questions there must be discrimination between different classes of companies:

Class A.—Companies generally not being companies within Classes B and C; Class B.—Companies owning British shipping; and Class C.—Companies engaged in "key" industries.

Sullivan. The unseemly conduct of the onlookers, absolutely disgusted myself and my comrades."

Crimes such as the murder of Private Sullivan are quite beyond the comprehension of civilised people. But in the face of such things, can it be wondered at that the Allies are resolved upon beating Germany to her knees, and forcing her unconditional surrender. The Hun appears to be utterly devoid of every feeling of humanity, and are worse than wild beasts. As such they must be hunted, and there will not be an Irishman or an Englishman whose conscience does not bid him join in the hunting and avenging Sullivan's death.—Daily Telegraph.

THE JUGO-SLAV STATE.

A NEED OF TO-DAY.

(By Dr. R. J. DILLON.)

The reconstitution of Europe on a fair and solid basis, with reasonable security against future criminal breaches of the peace, is one of the war aims of the Allies. It involves the dissolution of the Dual Monarchy, and also a certain whittling of the German Empire, but no crying violation of the principle of nationality. Yet, strange to say, the Allied Governments cultivated a tender place in their hearts for Austria-Hungary, and generously assumed that the policy of that Empire, which culminated in the present world struggle, was the result partly of misguidance and partly of coercion by Germany. Austria at best is but a serviceable instrument in the hands of her powerful ally, and, even were it otherwise, the complete disruption of that non-descript State is a condition sine qua non of the Allies' success.

The first step in the right direction was taken by President Wilson, who expressly stated that the independence of Poland is one of the war-aims of the Allied States. That was the thin end of the nationalistic wedge. But the European Governments were loath to hurt the susceptibilities of their Russian ex-ally. This policy was at last promulgated at Versailles, and to-day the Poles, whose National Committee has for a considerable period been officially recognised, are allowed to hope that their State will be reconstituted after the war on territorial lines which will enable it to serve as an effective barrier against Germany's advance towards the Black Sea. This will entail the termination of Teutonic sway on the coast of the Baltic at the mouths of the Vistula and the Niemen. It connotes a Greater Poland.

THREE NATIONALITIES.

The recognition of the Czech-Slovak army and Council by the British Government is another step towards the goal. It prospectively creates a nation of about ten millions, which will therefore be numerically superior to the Magyars. The loss of the Czechs who dwell in Bohemia, Moravia, and a part of Austrian Silesia will deprive Austria proper of seven and a half millions, while Hungary would lose in the Slovaks about two millions and a half. One can understand the feeling evoked in Vienna by these decisions of the Allies at the crucial moment of the campaign.

That arrangement disposes in advance of two of the three nationalities whose independence is called for alike by the principle of nationality and the exigencies of policy, and it drives a thick wedge into the organism of the Dual Monarchy. What still remains to be done, if the objects of that policy are to be attained, is a joint recognition of the Jugo-Slavs by the Entente Governments. For a considerable time this was a delicate subject to moot—just as the Polish question was during the existence of the Tsarist State—owing to the unfavourable eye with which Italian patriots were supposed to look upon the national aspirations of Southern Slavs. The coast of the Adriatic, for instance, was a bone of contention between the Serbian and the Italian peoples, the former appealing to the principle of nationality and their claims hallowed by history, and the latter laying stress on the admittedly strong position held by Italian traders culture on the north and east coasts of the Adriatic. For a long while the subject aroused fierce passions in the breasts of both peoples whenever it came up for discussion, but at the Congress of the Oppressed Nationalities of Austria-Hungary, held in Rome on April 8th and 10th last, their representatives arrived at a reasonable, if vague, understanding by which both sides recognised that "the unity and independence of the Jugo-Slav nation is a vital interest of Italy just as the completion of Italian national unity is a vital interest of the Jugo-Slav nation." So far, therefore, as one can judge, there is now no serious obstacle to such an official recognition of the future Jugo-Slav State as has been accorded by the Entente Governments to the Poles and the Czech-Slovaks.

GERMAN MINORITIES RULE.

The disintegration of Austria-Hungary is the only efficacious means of reducing the power and influence of the German race within its own natural limits. And these are quite wide enough. For the Germans are numerically the strongest peoples of Europe, and nothing that the Allies can do will alter that fundamental fact. They stand a good chance, therefore, of drawing their Russian neighbours, whose organising capacity is easily defective, into their political orbit, if they drew the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. It was this latter conquest that enabled the Teutons to acquire the mastery of Central Europe and encouraged them to aim at the hegemony of the world. Consequently Austria-Hungary is one of the main sources of Germany's strength. The Germans and the Magyars rule the Dual Monarchy, although they are minorities and are cordially hated by the bulk of the peoples whom they govern, and they rule it on behalf of the German race. The test of the upshot of this war, therefore, will be the future of the Hapsburg State. If that State still subsists, the Allies will not have won the war, however complete their military success may be, for the reconstitution of Europe, however thorough it may seem, will offer no trustworthy guarantee of a stable peace. Germany and Austria-Hungary, allied and single-minded as they are, must in the natural course of things acquire a complete ascendancy in Europe and reduce the other Continental peoples to the rôle of instruments. What the victorious Allies could do—and it represents the utmost they can hope to

achieve—is to confine the Teuton race within the limits of German national territory. And the only way to effect this is to free the other races which are politically enthralled for the benefit of the Germans. I do not assert that even then the aim will have been attained, but I am certain that there is no other way to attain it.

LIBERATION OF VASSALS.

Towards this end all the efforts of the Allies should be directed, for Germany's power is out of all proportion to her numerical strength, because she has reduced certain other races to the state of vassals. Most of these races which are thus constrained to serve her interests are under the sceptre of the Hapsburgs. The Hapsburgs are the shepherds who drive these flocks into the German fold. The main task of the Allies, therefore, is to emancipate these non-German races with a view to restoring equilibrium in Europe and peace in the world. And having undertaken to do this for the Poles, the Czech-Slovaks, and, as a matter of course, for the Rumanians, it is incumbent on the Allies to give a like degree of encouragement to the Jugo-Slavs, to whose principal representative, Serbia, they owe so much.

These Southern Slavs form one race, with three ethnic names, the Serbs, the Croats, and the Slavonians. They are separated from each other by different religious tenets or liturgies, cultural tendencies, historical and political traditions. Thus the Serbs are members of the Orthodox Eastern Church, whereas the Croats and Slavonians are Catholics and their culture is Western. But all three branches speak one and the same language. So little does the Serbo-Croatian idiom differ in the mouths of these three peoples that even the uneducated peasants of any one of the three understand with ease a conversation carried on by people from the other two. The only divergencies from the normal world mentioning occur in the Slavonian, and yet they offer no difficulties to the Croats or the Serbs. This is an important fact which makes for ethnic unity. At a celebrated trial held in Milan a few years ago the Sicilian witnesses who spoke only their own dialect were not understood by the Court, which had to employ sworn interpreters to translate their evidence into Italian. Yet they were all Italians. Among the Jugo-Slavs such a thing would be impossible.

And yet it was not until the nineteenth century, when the principle of nationality was preached by Mazzini, Manin, and other humanitarians that the idea of uniting these three peoples into one political community was harboured and disseminated. The first form which this idea assumed was that of a proposal to bring together the three peoples under the sceptre of the Hapsburgs, but after the Battle of Sadowa, when Austria bereft of her independence, was bound to the chariot of Germany, this project was given up for one which placed the political centre of gravity of all the Southern Slavs in Belgrade. But it was not until the Obrenovitches, in the person of King Alexander, were eliminated, and Austria's ascendancy was challenged that the idea took deep root. Different politicians and publicists, however, favoured different projects, but all agreed that the three ethnic fragments must be fused into one, and as far as feasible their historical traditions harmonised. It was also accepted as axiomatic that Serbia, who belongs to the Orthodox Church, and was brought up on Byzantine times, stands to gain much if only she will bring herself to look to the West in future, instead of Eastward, as heretofore.

THE NEW STATE.

The antagonism which subsisted among these peoples in the past has of late years been to a large extent assuaged. Serbian had subsided. But there is still room for progress. The Serbs employ the Cyrillic alphabet, which is almost the same as the Russian, and they use the Julian calendar; whereas the Croats and Slavonians write with the Latin alphabet and count their months and years according to the Gregorian system. In these matters conformity offers no serious difficulty. Then a large percentage of the Bosniaks and Herzegovinians are Mohammedans, and their traditions are accordingly very dissimilar to those of their Christian brethren. Still there is no inextinguishable antagonism between them. The acknowledged leaders of all the Jugo-Slavs are naturally the Serbs, largely a pastoral people, whose upper classes were assimilated by the Turks centuries ago, and who are, therefore, profoundly democratic to-day. It has been asserted that the culture of the Croats, whose aristocracy maintained its nationality and its social influence, is superior to that of the Serbs, but so long as the Serbian kingdom subsisted and expanded, Serb leadership was questioned only academically. What arrangements will be made after the war it is at present impossible to forecast, but in all probability all parties would be glad of friendly counsel and help from the Allies.

The population of this new State would number 13,000,000. It would consist of Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and such part of Dalmatia as may hereafter be agreed upon between its representatives and those of Italy. This accord with Italy would form one of the first tasks of its Government, and would have to be worked out mainly on the principle of nationality and with the object of rescuing the Mediterranean from German domination. With the official recognition of the future Jugo-Slav community, nothing would remain in perspective of Austria proper but 10,000,000 Teutons, who would necessarily gravitate to the German Empire, nor Hungary but the 9,200,000 Magyars, whose alliance with Berlin made the dual system workable.—Daily Telegraph.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"OUR DAY"

PERFORMANCES

OF

"THE BARTON MYSTERY"

A spook fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett

ON

THURSDAY, 7th November

AND

SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9.15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.

For the FIRST NIGHT prices will be as follows—

Centre Block, Dress Circle	...	...	\$10.
Remaining	"	"	\$5.
Stalls	"	"	\$5.
Pit and Gallery	"	"	\$2.

and for the SECOND NIGHT—

Dress Circle	...	...	\$5.
Stalls	...	...	\$4.
Pit and Gallery	...	...	\$2.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-prices on Second Night.

BOOKING NOW OPENS AT MOUTRIE'S.

[2544]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Sale of Work in Aid of Charities for Children.

To be held in the Grounds of Government House by kind permission of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government.

ON

SATURDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER,

from 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Only Entrance at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.

Price of Admission:—Adults 20 cts., Children 10 cts.

All Members and Associates Wearing M.C.L. Badges Free.

Children's Dance and Play at 5.30 p.m.

Gold Fish Stall, Sweet Stall,

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Useful and Attractive Articles at Various Stalls for Children and Grown-ups.

WIZARDS CAVE. RAZ-EL-DAZ.

THE PERSIAN WIZARD.

Prices Moderate.

No Chita.

[2558]



WEE WILLIE:—For the life o' me I canna see the point in that poster.

WEE DONALD:—Has a guess man.

WEE WILLIE:—Is it that that dour chiel blawin' the pipes is the only Highlander left in the glen an' he's stravin' the wee German dog?

WEE WILLIE:—No bad man, but the real point—the real point is in the distle.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS AND STORES.

[2566]

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From HONGKONG	From NAGASAKI	From YOKOHAMA
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 15th Dec.	...	...
"KEY WEST" ...	...	...
"MONTEAGLE" ...	...	...

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SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

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LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL:

MANILA via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO "CHIPSUNG" ... Tues, 5th Nov. 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO "CHIPSUNG" ... Tues, 5th Nov. 8 a.m.

HAIPHONG via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO "CHIPSUNG" ... Tues, 5th Nov. 8 a.m.

SANDAKAN via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO "CHIPSUNG" ... Tues, 5th Nov. 8 a.m.

SEANGHAI via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO "CHIPSUNG" ... Tues, 5th Nov. 8 a.m.

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SOERAKARTA	SEANGHAI	7th Nov.	8th Nov.	BATAVIA
TJIPANAS	TJILATJAP	7th Nov.	13th Nov.	SAIGON
BILLITON	JAVA & MACASSAR	9th Nov.	13th Nov.	YOKOHAMA and KOBE
NIAS	JAVA	22nd Nov.	28th Nov.	SAIGON

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The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
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WEATHER REPORT.

October 31st, at 12.15.—No return from Japanese station. Pressure has increased slightly to moderate steady at the majority of reporting stations. A weak anticyclone is situated over N. Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 25.35 inches, against an average of 30.50 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock (The same as Hongkong and Lamcocks No. 1.)

Formosa Channel (The same as Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.)

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan (The same as Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

OCTOBER 31st, A.M.

Station Hour Barometer at Sea Level Temperature Humidity Wind Direction Force Weather.

Vladivostok 8 a.m. 30.14 55 85 1 b

Memuro 5 a.m. 30.10 54 78 1 b

Hakodate 5 a.m. 30.08 54 78 1 b

Tokio 5 a.m. 30.08 54 78 1 b

Kobe 5 a.m. 30.08 54 78 1 b

Nagasaki 5 a.m. 30.08 54 78 1 b

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 31st.

Previous On Day at 2 p.m. Date On Day at 6 a.m. Date On Day at 3 p.m.

Barometer 29.90 29.95 29.96

Temperature 83 75 78

Humidity 89 83 82

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NIKRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to NIKRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Managing Agents.

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Subject to change without notice.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 1st Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 2nd Nov. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 5th Nov. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in saloons and State-rooms and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIRONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... SUNDAY, 3rd Nov. at 11 A.M.
"KAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Rodgers ... WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaise Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers, and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BASSON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
COLOMBO	Nov. 1st	Str. from C. O. S. N. Co.	MARSEILLES	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS"
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to this Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 12,300 tons	Wed. 6th Nov. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	Sat. 16th Nov. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,000 tons	Sat. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 tons	Thu. 5th Nov.
KOBE	TENSHO MARU 7,000 tons	Fri. 15th Nov.
LONDON via LIVERPOOL, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

5 Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. 4 Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

1 FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs. 14th Dec. at 11 A.M.

1 Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone 331 and 336

H. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES. 5th Nov.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	THURS. 14th Nov.
TENYO MARU	20,000	MON. 25th Nov.
SHINYU MARU	20,000	WED. 18th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 6th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. HADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA	Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS	Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., LADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"KUREHA MARU"	SATURDAY, 16th Nov. at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 3 P.M.
These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.	

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 7th Nov. at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 1st Nov. at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (10,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" November 21st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Prince's Buildings. O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street. Tel. 194 2.

